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pitfalls: ancient philosophy is pervaded throughout its length and breadth by two unsolved contradictions, that between Egoism and Altruism on the one hand, and that between Necessity and Free Will on the other. If, in despair of solving, or escaping, these the student bethinks him of modern philosophy, a still deadlier danger lies in wait for him. The two ancient horrors have given birth to a modern monster by whom the unwary will be not only mentally confused, but morally corrupted. One cannot wonder if such people will add the authority of a philosopher to the authority of "the Christian morality of modern civilisation" and refrain from further inquiry.

That would be, often, an excellent result. But is it the result desired by Professor Sorley?

Seriously, though the difficulty of presenting philosophical ideas to a popular audience is very great, it is not so insurmountable as to justify a philosopher in simply stating puzzles without giving his hearers any clue or hint as to the solution, or as to the direction in which solution might be sought. The difficulty has been overcome many times in recent years. An instance might be given in a field of philosophy other than that touched upon by Professor Sorley, viz., Prof. A. C. Bradley's lecture: "Poetry for Poetry's Sake" (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1901).

It is perhaps not too much to say that both in method and in implied point of view Mr. Sorley's book is too slight and too old-fashioned to do justice either to recent philosophy, or to Professor Sorley's position in it.

MARY GILLILAND HUSBAND.

London.

METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE. By N. P. Gilman. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. London: Macmillan Co. Pp. x, 430.

"Within two years there will be the greatest struggle between organised labor and organised capital that the United States has yet seen." This prophecy, made to me last October by an American economist, bids fair to receive ample fulfillment in the many grave conflicts now in progress in various parts of America. The organisation of labor has gone on apace; probably between three and four millions of industrial workers are enrolled members of labor unions, a number twice as large as three or four years ago. Such a rapid influx of new blood has naturally imbued leaders and followers alike with a sense of increased strength and a deter-

mination to put it to the test, while it has perhaps given a temporary advantage to the more radical spirit of the "Newer Unionism." It is, therefore, hardly a matter for surprise that the period of business depression following on a space of several years' rapid expansion should be made the occasion for a general effort on the part of the workers to enforce one of their cardinal economic doctrines—viz., that a reduction of wages is merely an aggravation of the evil of trade depression and over-production. Equally is it to be expected that employers should seek relief by discharging hands and lowering the wages bill. The present conflict is, however, more than an effort to readjust wages and hours of work to a depression in trade. It is being made the occasion on both sides to contest the fundamental principles of union recognition and the union shop. We cannot here discuss the grave issues at stake, nor point out the implications involved by a victory of one side or the other. What is of importance is that one should recognise that the issues are of vital moment to our general social development, and that in consequence the decision will come more and more to lie with the general body of citizens rather than with the immediately contending parties alone. Even now it is the force of public opinion which really determines the gradual changes in the interpretation of the common law, a factor of prime importance in modern industrial conflicts. Public opinion, again, by granting or withholding its sympathy makes or mars an effective boycott, supports or crushes a prolonged strike.

It is far from easy, however, for the general public to form an intelligent judgment on the current of affairs involving issues so manifold and complicated as the diverse relations of labor and capital. The chief value of Mr. Gilman's latest book on Industrial Peace will be the statement, dispassionate, and in clear form, of the main facts of the case and of the principles in accordance with which industrial organisation would appear to be moving.

The book takes an Anglo-Saxon point of view, since it draws almost as much upon English as upon American experience, besides making considerable reference to Australian and New Zealand developments. It undertakes a good deal more than a discussion of the special machinery designed to further industrial peace, giving a brief but concise statement of the chief facts incidental to the history and present position of trade unionism.

Mr. Gilman argues that under modern industrial conditions col-

lective bargaining is practically a necessity, and this implies, if the tyranny of either labor or capital is to be avoided, efficient organisation of both employers and employed. The latter, being the first to feel the need, gained a long start in the matter of organisation, but the chief feature of to-day is the rapidity with which employers are following suit. The first machinery elaborated as a wage regulator in the interests of industrial peace was the sliding scale. In Chapter V, after some consideration, this method is on the whole condemned and the modern tendency to substitute a minimum wage and a Board of Conciliation is approved.

But if organised capital and labor are to enter into contracts through their representatives, fulfillment of contract with compensation for breach is a corollary. This raises the question of the legal constitution and liability of trade unions. After a full discussion in Chapter VI, Mr. Gilman strongly urges unions to become incorporated.

The ensuing chapters deal at some length with the Aims and Methods of Unions, their conduct of Strikes and Boycotts, and the place borne by the public in relation to their actions.

The remainder of the book is given to a general account of Trade Boards of Conciliation, State Boards of Arbitration, and the methods of legal regulation in force in New Zealand.

Mr. Gilman has naturally to be content with judgments mainly negative. He shows indeed how intolerable is the ever-increasing extent to which idleness, financial loss, and personal violence result from the failure of two great economic factors of production to co-operate harmoniously. Yet all attempts at providing voluntary machinery such as State Boards of Arbitration or Conciliation are proved to do no more than touch a mere fringe of the difficulty. Is the conclusion to be drawn that resort must be had to legal regulation of a compulsory character?

In the case of monopolistic industries Mr. Gilman argues rather in the affirmative. "Just as these businesses are, in fact, diverse from ordinary business so they should be more subject to public control in respect to labor relations." It might indeed be argued that with well-organised labor and capital throughout any given trade all business was as regards its labor contract in a position of monopoly. This is in fact the crucial point. Will the law, public opinion, and the loyalty or self-interest of unionists allow trade unions permanently to maintain a "union shop," the end for

which they are universally striving? Again, will the fight for the "open shop" on the part of employers' associations lead to conflicts so bitter and widespread that the public determine to take the matter from private hands and give them over to a Government department? Mr. Gilman thinks some movement in this latter direction almost certain. In the meantime the elements of the problem are themselves continually suffering modification. Raw unions are in process of education and may adopt a more conservative policy. Employers may cease from "union smashing" and conclude an honorable peace. The social and political ambitions of the wage-earning classes may develop into a strong Socialistic movement, or they may find expression, through increased power in local government, in activities bringing greater stability for the individualist regime. Mr. Gilman, in common with Mr. Graham Brooks and Mr. Bolen, thus concludes that we are confronted with a parting of the ways, but he hesitates to guess along which path our labor organisations will move.

In criticism of this book one might suggest that Mr. Gilman has traveled over so much ground that he has at times become a little sketchy in his treatment. The chapter on Combination of Employees is anything but complete, failing even to mention the American Labor Union, which is likely to play an important part in its rivalry to the American Federation of Labor, as also in its open approval of Socialism. Nothing is said, when dealing with Conciliation, of the English Conciliation Act of 1896. In dealing with the Taff-Vale Judgment it is a mistake to regard Lord Lindley as maintaining that where the funds of a union are not sufficient to pay damages an employer can attach the property of individual members. We doubt whether the statement, "Boycott has no standing before the courts," is correct in view of certain judgments which certainly recognise the boycott as justifiable within limits. In view of the fact that Mr. Gilman says in his preface that he is concerned with analysis rather than history, one might have expected a more critical examination of the premises from which trade unions start, as also of the peculiar features of American as opposed to English unions. Description rather than economic analysis is the strong point of the book.

In a subject so far reaching, however, it is perhaps unfair to expect more than a broad presentation of the material which will enable others to formulate particular problems and to attempt independent judgments. This Mr. Gilman has done in a manner

so interesting as to command the gratitude of all interested in current labor problems.

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AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Alexander Bain, LL. D., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Aberdeen. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904. Pp. xi, 449.

The Autobiography, as Professor Bain left it, ended with an account of the events of the year 1890; a supplementary chapter, relating to the last thirteen years of his life, has been added by his literary executor, Prof. W. L. Davidson.

The chief feature of interest in this volume is its clear and candid account of the stages in the writer's mental growth, under the circumstances of the time. Curious lights are also thrown on the past history of University Education in Scotland. Specially attractive is the account given in the first two chapters of the way in which the difficulties of the author's early education were overcome, and of the manner in which his native intellectual tendencies began to show themselves. The appalling theology which was taught to him in youth does not seem to have affected his emotions, and only roused in the intellect a rebellious tendency. He was partially emancipated from Calvinism by Dr. Kidd, an Aberdeen preacher famous in his day, for whom the evangelistic "plan of salvation" was supreme. In his twentieth year his attention was directed to Channing, all of whose works he seems to have read with enthusiasm: "The effect was to dissolve the exclusive evangelism of my previous education, and to inspire an ennobling Theism, without regard to special embodiments" (p. 39). He also acquiesced in the "new turn to the work of Christ," which Channing, as a Unitarian, gave. It is perfectly evident, however, that no vestige of permanent interest was aroused in him with respect to what would now be called Liberal or Rational Christianity. It will be said that this was because the mode of thought in question is not one in which any consistent thinker can rest, for it is only a half-way house to scientific Naturalism. As against this easy conclusion, I would venture to affirm that the reason lies deeper, and is found in a certain point of view with regard to human nature which Bain early adopted and by which he stood to the last, and which represents the direct antithesis of the fundamental principle of Rational Chris-